# Morning Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1884

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## DOMESTIC DISPATCHES.

### O'Donnell's Lepers Prove a Very Bad Investment.

### Republican Leaders Lie Down and White Hairs Are Seen.

### Cultured Chimpanzees.

### Cholera Horbus

### Grops in Texas

### Horse Electric Cars

### The President

### Great Prairie Fire

### To Boys Weather

### The Reunion of Army Chaplains

### Sporting Notes

### Criminal Calendar.

### Railroad Notes

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

### Cheerful Cable Specials from Great Britain Metropolis.

### Rothschilds of Various Crowned Heads

### The Cholera Epidemic

### Parnell Again Defies Coercion

### The Greely Party.

### How the Survivors Passed the Day at Portsmouth N H

### The Town Filled With Curious Visitors

### News of the Northwest.

#### Western Oregon.

#### Eastern Oregon.

#### Southern Oregon.

#### Idaho.

#### Montana.

### Political Points

### Accidental Poisoning

### Political Points

### Miscellaneous

### Personal Mention

### Obituary

### Marriage Licenses

### Fire Record

### Shipping Intelligence

### Real Estate Transfers

### Pacific Coast

### Mining Stocks

### Stock Quotations

### Baseball

### Racing

### Rowing

### Yachting

### Miscellaneous

### Local Matters

### Weather Report

### Business Notices

### Advertisements

# The Morning Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1884.


## THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK.

An ominous thing is the suggestion of the *New York Sun* that Cleveland withdraw from the democratic ticket, with discussion by the *Sun* as to the chances of the practicability of the step. The usual panicky "squawk" comes early this year. Heretofore it has not been heard till the October elections have given the alarm.

The "erratic course" of the *Sun*, which is attracting so much attention, is due to an extraordinary earnest desire on its part to see the republican party defeated, coupled with harassing fear that the candidacy of Cleveland will not lead to that result. The *Sun*, however indicates its desire to see the republican party "go," nevertheless has not surrendered its judgment to its wishes. It cannot conceal from itself the evidences of Cleveland's weakness with his party, and the doubts it entertained from the first as to the expediency of nominating him are hardening into surer apprehensions of his defeat. Believing that a mistake has been made in naming him as the candidate, and that but for this mistake there would be good reason to expect a democratic victory, the *Sun* throws out this suggestion as to his withdrawal. The comment on the suggestion, made by the *Star*, organ of Tammany, is equally significant, because it shows that no progress has been made toward reconcilement of that powerful organization.

It is the attitude of the working classes, chiefly, that produces this alarm in the democratic mind. Their declarations against Cleveland indicate a powerful opposition from sources which hitherto have been the great centers of democratic strength. On the part of voters of Irish descent this opposition is very marked. A vast force, which hitherto, almost in a solid body, has supported the democratic party, appears now to be divided, and the aggressive portion of it has declared for Blaine as a means of defeating Cleveland, while that part which still adheres to the democratic party is only nominally loyal and does not unite with any earnestness with the work of the democratic campaign. This is the present situation. If it does not change Cleveland will be beaten as badly as Greely was. Indeed the present outlook is not unlike that of 1872. Cleveland owes his nomination, as Greeley did, to an extreme desire on the part of the democratic managers to conciliate and win the republican independents, who, through some half dozen newspapers, make a noise out of all proportion to their actual strength. To win over this choice circle of "independents" in New York-men who have no following among the masses and whom a fair-sized hall will easily hold, the wishes of great bodies of democratic voters have been ignored or overridden; and as a further means of pleasing the few fastidious gentlemen of independent pretensions, and of making a select party with which they would condescend to associate, Tammany has been snubbed and humiliated, and virtually cast out of the party.

But is there actual evidence of defection from the democratic party? It may be seen not only in the course of the *Sun* and *Star*, but in the attitude of the organized labor of the country; in the public meetings of men who have always been adherents of the democratic party but now assemble to denounce Cleveland; in the utterances of the Irish-American press, bitter to solidly democratic but now in large part openly for Blaine; in the declarations which any one may hear from the masses of the people who chooses to go among them and make the necessary inquiry. All observant politicians agree that nothing like this has ever been witnessed in any former canvass. It will beat Cleveland overwhelmingly, unless the aspects of it shall undergo before the election a most striking change.

## HOW IT STARTED.

This journal has declined to print the details of what is known as the "Cleveland Scandal." In response to numerous inquiries as to what the allusions in the telegraphic reports were all about, it has simply printed a brief letter from Rev. George H. Ball of Buffalo, giving a bare outline of the specific charge and presenting the names of well-known citizens for verification of it. The scandal has given rise already to a very extensive literature; but there is as yet nothing to show that the charge is to be met. Leading democratic papers have frequently referred to it; some of them have published the story with all its details, and many are discussing the question, whether it can safely be ignored or not? Meantime other journals, not of partisan character, declare that it will not do to treat charges so grave and published with so much circumstantiality, with the contempt of silence. Thus the *Catholic Universe*, published under the approval of Bishop Spalding of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "The charges must be met either by Governor Cleveland or by the democratic party. If Governor Cleveland cannot meet them, the democratic party can only meet them by demanding his immediate withdrawal from the head of the ticket."

The republican press has had little to say about this scandal. It owes its publicity chiefly to the democratic opponents of Governor Cleveland, who first circulated it against him in New York and afterwards carried it to Chicago, where it was employed as an argument against his nomination for the presidency. It was talked of by the delegates and among the crowds at the democratic national convention, in a manner sufficiently open to acquaint all the journalists in the country with the details. It was part of the fight made against Cleveland by a section of his own party, and the story, with all its disgusting fullness of detail, first appeared in an evening paper of Buffalo, which claims to be purely independent in politics. It was telegraphed at once to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the great democratic organ of the west, and appeared in full in the columns of the paper next morning. It was offered likewise as a special to such republican papers as the New York *Tribune*, the Boston *Journal*, the *Inter-Ocean* and *Tribune* of Chicago, the *Globe-Democrat* of St. Louis, and many others, but not one of them would receive it.

Publication of the scandal, then, is not, as a democratic journal before us declares it, "a vile scheme of republican editors to persecute and defame Gov. Cleveland." It was his own political associates who first gave the country to understand what the private life of the democratic candidate for the presidency was, and the story was told again and again at the July convention at Chicago to all who could be induced to hear it.

In the present house of representatives the democrats have a majority of seventy-three, and a majority in the delegations of twenty-two states, while the republicans have a majority in the delegations of fifteen states, and one delegation (that of Florida) is equally divided. So, in choosing a president by the house, in case there should be no election by the people, "the votes shall be taken by the states, the representation from each state having one vote," the democrats would have the majority of all the states necessary to a choice.

The New York *Times* is objecting to the selection of Mr. Barnum as general manager of the Cleveland campaign, and the democratic newspapers are telling the *Times* to hold its tongue. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* very frankly says that "since the *Times* came into the democratic ranks without invitation, we trust it will accept what is set before it and ask no questions."

Republicans and greenbackers in West Virginia have nominated a joint ticket which has every prospect of carrying the state. Greenbackism was a delusion that formerly prevailed pretty widely, but now has become obsolete. In West Virginia the name is simply used as a bridge to carry a considerable body of people, who are yet tender about being called republicans, into affiliation with the republican party.

## THE GRAND ARMY.

The Grand Army of the Republic has grown within the last half-dozen years from a very small order to a membership approaching nearly half a million. At first view it might seem that the natural movement of such an organization would be in the direction of diminution rather than of increase. But its growth can well be accounted for by the increasing popularity of the order, the elimination from it of some objectionable features, and a better appreciation of its objects. The aims are simply to keep alive the old fraternal feeling of the camp and field; to assist those veterans who have come to want, and to keep alive the spirit of patriotism among our people. These surely are praiseworthy objects, deserving of the support of all veterans and of the countenance and good will of the people at large. Nearly twenty years have now elapsed since the war closed, and every year bears us farther away from those dark days when suspense and ill-defined fears and loud laments burdened the scent and made the very atmosphere so heavy that none could breathe freely and deeply. But this very separation from the actual conflict seems to exalt the strength of purpose and patience of those who went down into the valley of the shadow of death for the country's salvation. Unconscious heroism was much of this determined bearing and brave endurance of pain, as the highest sacrifice must ever be unthinking of self; but none the less does it merit the undiminished admiration and gratitude of those who enter into the fruits of these labors. It is well that the Grand Army exists to keep in popular remembrance that heroism and that sacrifice, and to renew our admiration and gratitude; to teach the children and the rising generation the lesson of patriotism and valor; to revivify our love of country.

And for the members themselves who take an active part in its campfires it furnishes a very valuable opportunity for the exercise of intellectual and social gifts which, in rural communities particularly, are apt to stagnate. The field of politics is limited in its opportunities, and the church, though ample and liberal enough in its scope and aims, does not absorb the activities of the majority of men. Without such orders as the Grand Army a large number have no chance to play a part on any public stage, and the consequence is that they fail to develop the forensic talent, or to assert their claim upon the recognition of their fellows as persons of real capacity and influence. The opportunity to speak and act in public, to rehearse the stories of battles and sieges, and to perform the various parts in the ritual of the order is of great value to the majority of its membership. Apart, therefore, from the main purpose of exercising charity and fraternity and stimulating loyalty, the organization presents the additional attraction of a field for the cultivation and exercise of intellectual and social gifts, which is by no means its least useful feature.

## DIVORCE.

A correspondent of the *Vermont Chronicle* writing from a western state, after mentioning that he had recently freed his mind on the subject of easy divorce, adds: "I did not lack occasion. Two divorced ministers in the association, and a deacon sitting in front of me with his wife, (?) whose other husband is a minister, divorced for dislike. A prominent man in this city married a divorced woman, and when she was sick they sent for her husband and children, and both husbands watched with her some weeks and attended the funeral together; for providentially, she did not recover to raise the question, 'Whose wife shall I be here?' For they both had her. You perhaps noticed a report of 'An Ecclesiastical Trial,' in the *Congregationalist* of February 28. Mr. ——, an Englishman, left his wife in Canada while he hunted a parish here. She went to her friends in England and he got a Michigan divorce for desertion. They had quarreled and parted once in England. I suppose he might now legally live either with his English wife in England, or with his American wife in America, or with each alternately, if the women would consent." This, says one of our exchanges, is a little worse than anything we have known as the east. Divorces are far too easy and too common in some portions of New England; but it is not often that ministerial encouragement is given to such laxity, either by precept or example.

The ministers on the other hand we think are in going to the opposite extreme. The ecclesiastical position on divorce is not as sound as that of the state. The state is more practical than the church. It necessarily and very properly treats marriage as a civil contract and also as a social institution, and prescribes the terms and conditions upon which parties shall enter into this contract, and also the terms and conditions under which they may be discharged from its obligations. That is to say, the state is so far interested in marriage as a social institution that it will not allow parties to enter into this relation, or to release themselves from its duties at their mere will and pleasure. The state also assumes that when parties have entered into this relation and fail to perform its obligations both individual and social welfare require that the relation should no longer exist. In other words, it assumes that when married people fail to keep their marriage vows, public and private morality require that the bond which has been actually broken, should be legally discharged. The frequency of divorce is no doubt to be regretted, but the remedy is not to be found in a departure from the theory of the state, but in such a change in public opinion and in private morality as shall enforce a more careful observance of the marriage contract. When the obligations are actually disregarded, when the marriage vow is persistently broken, it is certainly better that the legal bond should be dissolved.

The Cleveland boom has, according to the regular campaign order of things, about two months more to run. The McClellan boom lasted until the latter part of September; the Greeley boom did not become ridiculous until late in the summer, and the Hancock boom extended into October. It will be remembered that for three months after the nomination of Garfield in 1880 defeat seemed inevitable, and some of his friends had grave doubts of the result. There will probably be some people in the country who will honestly think, until after the Ohio election, that Cleveland may be elected.

When the delegation of forty bolters started from Boston to New York, to attend the University Club theater meeting, their organ, the Boston *Advertiser*, reminded them with great earnestness not to attempt any declaration of the principles of their own. "If you do," said the *Advertiser*, "you will be sure to break up." This was one of the humors of the late heir.

There has never yet been a party founded on the dislike of an individual. Nor is there any thing to fear from a faction that would defeat the party it claims to belong to for the purpose of expressing its spite against one man. All the grave and high-sounding assumptions of superiority in the world could not elevate such a purpose.

It may be doubted whether Mr. Noltner's views as to the political situation in Oregon will convince the managers of the democratic campaign that it is worth while to send any good speakers or good money into the state. The managers will probably husband both for those states which are not regarded as so certain to go for Blaine.

The democrats can pull their throttles wide open and give vent to their honest feelings. Logan's great speech on the Fitz John Porter bill will be one of the republican campaign documents. There will be no dodging of party questions, and this was made a party question by the democrats.

The *Irish World* (New York) in its issue of July 26 covers a large part of its first page with extracts from the four leading papers of London, reproduced in display type, in which great satisfaction is expressed with Cleveland's nomination, joined with the hope that he will be elected. The *World* emphasizes in particular the declaration of the London *Telegraph* that the Irish-American hatred of Cleveland is the best certificate obtainable for his election.

When Judge E. R. Hoar of Massachusetts was talking about civil service, in his speech a few days ago he said: "I think if the democrats had had the courage of their convictions they would have nominated old Judge Thurman, and the only plank in the platform would have been 'Let the boys come in out of the cold to warm their toes,' which, I understand, was Judge Thurman's platform before the Chicago convention. But they concluded to have this bait held out."

Hendricks was put on the ticket to keep the south solid, and the south will be expected to rally and keep Mr. Hendricks solid. The northern states are not anxious to keep alive sectional feelings, and they are still less anxious to put in power a man who tried to destroy the Union—a man who helped to make the sectional line.

### "LET IT DIE!"

**The Democratic Party Never Can and Never Ought to Win Another National Victory.**

Chicago Times (Dem.) Nov. 4th, 1860 (Now Supporting Cleveland).

The recent presidential election has shown that there is an invincible reason why the democratic party can never win a national victory. It is that the principles of the republic are not democratic. The sons of democratic fathers have grown up republicans. So long as slavery and the war issues which it created remain in American history, the position of the republican party will continue to grow up republicans; and slavery and the war will be remembered as long as the public school system exists. The public schools have

SLAIN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

with its text-books. It is vain for statesmen to declare that there was as many democrats as republicans in the union army. It is vain to affirm that the war for the preservation of the union could not have been carried to a successful close without the aid of the democratic party. It is idle for philanthropy to suggest that the attitude of that party toward the war in the beginning was a humane one; that it was inspired by the higher and better wish that the cause of the conflict should be peacefully removed, and the spilling of brothers' blood by brothers' hands be avoided. The democratic party has been ideally identified with slavery and slaveholding. The republican party is ideally identified with no such position and no such war. Therefore all the youths of the country is capable of being democratic. Therefore the democratic party can never win a national victory.

THE OLD SINS ARE DYING AWAY.

The boys who catch the ballots that fall from their stiffened hands are republicans. This fact cannot be denied. It will do no good to quarrel with it. All other causes which have operated to diminish the number of democrats and increase the number of republicans are insignificant beside this one tremendous and invincible fact. The curse of slavery has poisoned the blood and rotted the bone of the democratic party. The malediction of the war has palsied its brain. The young wife who held the baby up to the father as he buried to the hips of his ill-partisan regiment has not suckled a democrat. The weary foot of the gray grandmother who watched the child on while its wife was busy has not trod in the cradle of democrats. The chair that the soldier father never came back to fill has not been climbed upon by democrats.

THE CHILDREN GO TO SCHOOL.

There is not a democrat on its benches. The first reader contains the portrait of Abraham Lincoln—that kind and sturdy face never made a democrat. On its simple pages, in words of one or two syllables, is told the story of his birth and death. That story never made a democrat. In the prattle of the playground the music silences the Confederate and makes the jolliest grave. The names of battles are democratic. In the pictures that light up the geography are the string on Fort Sumter and the death of Ellsworth. Those pictures make no democrats. The first page of the history contains a representation of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. No boy agrees on that and ever after avows himself a democrat.

In the higher grades the same subtle and unresistible influence is at work. The text-book contains extracts from patriots' speeches during the war.

THE OLD BLUE COAT

that his comrades carried back was cut up for little jackets, but not one covered the heart of a democrat. The ragged trousers that fell from him with his last shot became the thoughtless toy of his boys; but not a hand ever played with it was the hand of a democrat. The babe he pressed, crowed and crowed for his return, and its unwitting and unanswered notes were not from the throat of a democrat. The tear soiled many letters which the mother penned to her absent husband, but no one of the boys clustered at her knees did not fall upon democratic ears. The girls sobs, blending with the mother's weeping, did not make democrats of their brothers. Perhaps the father had been a democrat all his life.

THOSE WHO SEE MARK NO DEMOCRATS.

The great battles are but thy described; the narrative has no democratic literature. The strangest martial music sung through a regiment had that music no democratic. Sketches of the great generals are given; the brave deeds to arouse the enthusiasm of the lads but there is no democrat among them. The memory of American history, the youths of the republic will continue to grow up republicans; and slavery and the war will be remembered as long as the public school system exists. The public schools have

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MORNING, AUGUST 4 1884.


METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, AUG. 3, 7:57 P. M.

| Station | Height above sea level | Barometer reduced to sea level | Thermometer | Wind: Direction | Wind: Velocity in miles per hour | Rain or snow in inches | State of weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 50 | 30.02 | 68 | W | 10 | .00 | Cloudy |
| Walla Walla | 1000 | 30.02 | 85 | NW | 09 | .09 | Fair |
| Lewiston | 1438 | 29.94 | 74 | NW | 09 | .00 | Clear |
| Boise City | 2730 | 29.81 | 87 | S | 07 | .00 | Clear |
| Baker City | 3225 | 29.75 | 85 | S | 09 | .00 | Clear |
| Roseburg | 500 | 30.01 | 84 | S | 08 | .00 | Cloudy |
| Port Townsend | | 30.02 | 91 | | | | |

CITY.

PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE.—Gustaf Swanson vice-consul in this city, says that no license has been refused by Collector S. C. Bitter, that he was refused license made by A. Bitter, that he was refused license by Mrs. Hibbard any conversation with the Mrs. Hibbard, Miss Planding, Mrs. Hibbard not to admit Mrs. Hibbard not to admit Mr. Hibbard not to admit Mr. Hibbard, unless coming with or in the presence, unless coming with or in the presence of Mrs. Hibbard, also having entrusted all of Mrs. Hibbard's personal matters to his care. He finds that personal matters to his care. He finds that no consular officer other than the dialect of any consular officer other than the dialect of any consular officer other than the dialect of the Baltic sea has ready access to the Baltic sea has ready access to the Russian province in this country. Immediately upon the death of her husband, Mrs. Hibbard, necessarily by both the illness of her husband, Mrs. Hibbard, necessarily by both the illness of her husband, Mrs. Hibbard, necessarily by both the illness

# DOMESTIC DISPATCHES.

## Vanderbilt's Maud S. Lowers the Trotting Record to 2:09 3-4.

### INTERESTING RACES AT VARIOUS PLACES.

The New York "Times" Attack on the Union Pacific—Hendricks Interviewed at Saratoga—Record of a Day.

From the Sunday Oregonian.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—This has been a great day at the driving park. On account of rain interfering the programme of the week was begun at 11 this morning and continued until 5, when the races were finished. The attendance was large and the weather was pleasant, except a short shower at 1 o'clock; the track was good.

At half past 2, between three heats of a pacing race of the 2:27 class, Maud S was brought on the track, and after a little warming up, William Bair, driver, started for his first mile and gave the mare the driver, Budd, for his first mile and gave the mare the word. She strode off in the smoothest conceivable manner, unhindered by any horse in sight or hearing, and made the mile in 2:10, a perfect score, and made the quarter in 33 seconds; the half mile in 1:04¾; the three-quarter post in 1:36¾, and the full mile, time given, in 2:09¾.

The gentleman timed her from the judges' stand. Thomas Hamilton timed her from the judges' stand. David B Gray of New York made the time 2:09¾. W. Davis B owner of New York made the time 2:09¾. W. E. Doig, secretary of the Cleveland Driving Park, 2:09 3-4, and J. Cummings, president of the Toledo Driving Park, 2:09¾. Several watches to be sent opposite the judges' stand marked 2:09 3-4.

THE TIME GOES ON RECORD.

President Edwards announced that as the time was a record, Hamilton as a wager of $100 was made on time. D. H. Hendrickson of Chicago putting up $100 with Captain George M. Slade, manager of Maud S., that she would trot better than 2:10.

The track is estimated to be a second and a half to two seconds slower to-day than the Providence track. The great record of yesterday will undoubtedly stand this season when the record is published showing that all previous records had been beaten and that the handsome mare had made the fastest mile ever trotted.

She ran this mile at Providence and she after her unparalleled performance, and was led to her stable amid excited cheering, followed by a crowd of jubilant admirers. She had done no work to-day, and this mile should be confirmed she could easily trot on the same track Monday in 2:08 or better, and is more than over confident that she is the fastest trotter in the world.

President Edwards telegraphed W. H. Vanderbilt; "Allow me to congratulate you. Maud S. still reigns supreme. Her record is 2:09¾ on a slow track. Before ordering her home would say and see her trot in 2:07 or better. We are all happy."

### Winship, with a Running Mate, Covers a Mile in 2:06—Interesting Exhibitions.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 1.—After the May Eye She trot, Maxey Cobb next made a trial heat, to beat 2:13¾. She was accompanied by a runner, but broke after passing the quarter, and had to be pulled down almost to a walk. She was then sent around the track, and went to a walk. She was then sent around the track, and was given another start. She made the first quarter in 33½, the half in 1:06, and the mile in 2:15¼, the fastest heat she has ever trotted by 14 seconds.

During the time Maxey Cobb was trotting Winship and mate were on the track, warming up for their heat. After circling the track once or twice the pacer came down like Greased Lightning, and nodded for the word, when the pacer was sent away in good style. Winship went around the turn in faultless style, though his mate, Gaba Chief, was lagging a little. Up to the quarter they went in 36½ seconds without a hitch of any kind. Once in the straight Golden cut loose, and then the gait was forced up, although Winship was doing most of the work, and seemed to be pulling the runner. He was at the half in the unprecedented time of 1:01¾, a 2:03 gait. Here Golden began to hold Winship for the finish, and he responded in a burst of speed. Of all the work around the upper turn. The third quarter was covered in 1:34½, and then she team swung into the stretch for the closing struggle.

Down they came, Winship pulling his mate, so that Golden had to put the whip to the runner to keep him up to his work. Winship was trotting as evenly as clock-work, and as he came under the wire in magnificent form, a shout arose, even on the judge's stand, and in a moment the applause that greeted the announcement of the time, 2:06, was deafening.

Thus Winship and mate have accomplished the great feat of reducing by 2½ seconds the famous record of 2:08¾, made by Frank and mate.

OTHER EVENTS.

The next attempt was that of Phallas to beat his own record of 2:15¾. The boss of this event was by a stallion. He was accompanied by a pitcher, and after being sent away he trotted splendidly to the quarter, which he made in :38¾. He increased to speed on the back stretch, but went about half way around he broke, but was caught almost instantly by Bithorn, and then settled down to splendid work. He reached the half in 1:16¾, a little slow, but on the upper turn he lengthened out his stride, passing the three-quarters in 1:54¾. He made a splendid dash down the stretch and finished in 2:16.

He did not come up to expectations in this heat, but Bithorn was still confident he could beat his record, and after heir grabbed down he came out for another trial. This time he showed up in splendid form and trotted the quarter in 37½. He lost a little in going to the half, which he made in 1:16¾. He did some splendid trotting around the turn and down the stretch, passing under the wire in 2:15¾, equalling his old record, although he was unable to lower it.

The final event was an exhibition by the Sackett-folder team, Day Dream and Enchantress, which has never been driven a mile before in double harness. Day Dream has a record of 2:23¾ and Enchantress of 2:26¾. They were driven by Jack Hilbert, manager of the Rochester trotting meet, and completed the circuit in 2:20¾ in a fine gallop.

With reference to Jay Eye See's time there were necessarily fractional differences. Chief Judge Kelley explained that keepers placing the figures at 2:10¾.

AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—First race—Sweepstakes for all ages; purse $300; mile heats. Wyandotte first, Pilot Medium second, Quickstep third. Time, 2:22¾, 2:22¾, 2:23¾.

Second race—First heat—Bogleward third, Ida K second, Echo third. Ida K made the play from Bogleward but a misstep from home, where the favorite was compelled to content herself with a place between second and third. Second heat—Bogleward first, Echo second, Ida K third. Echo made a running, followed by Ida K, until a quarter from home, when Bogleward was sent to the front and she held the place to Echo, and won a good race by a head. Time, 1:52.

Third race—Harringah first, Bel ama second, Sargent third. Time, 1:49¾. Sargent and Earnest Belle also took part in the start, until the three-quarter pole was reached. Here Sargent took the running from Phelan Farmer and Rahanna, and won easily by two lengths, a length between second and third. Time, 1:05½.

Fourth race—purse of $350, the winner to be sold at auction for $2000; mile heats. Bonnie Bird favorite; Echo starts the field, Bird is an indifferent send-off. Ghost was left at the post. Bonnie Bird led from the start to the finish, and won very cleverly, a length from Sherman second, and a length from Beaver Brook. Time 1:50¾. There was no bid for the winner.

The races were got finished until 3:00. The starting was protracted and great dissatisfaction was expressed at the long delays at the posts.

### POLITICAL POINTS.

Hendricks Interviewed at Saratoga—Hiking Preparing for the Campaign.

AN INTERVIEW WITH HENDRICKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—[Special.]—The *Times'* Saratoga special gives a personal colloquy with Hendricks in which the latter said he was well pleased with the Democratic platform. He had no doubt of New York or Indiana. Kelly and his followers are good Democrats. Butler's candidacy would affect republicans as much as democrats. "I don't think, however, he will run as a candidate. I think it is absurd for the New York *Tribune* and other republican papers to revive an old speech published in Cincinnati papers years ago, which contained certain extreme partisan sentiments, and claim that it was mine. Soon after that was printed and credited to me I denounced it as a misrepresentation and a lie. No, sir, I never uttered those sentiments or used such a style of language as is claimed."

"What of the charges against Cleveland?" asked the reporter.

"They should be treated as they deserve, with silent contempt."

He did not believe the democratic campaign should be carried on by the expenditure of money, and deprecated a campaign of defamation. He was most forcibly impressed by his interview with Cleveland, who is dignified, courteous, reticent and exact in speech. "As far as expressed, our views harmonized, and we were content to leave the arrangement of the campaign with the very competent committee having it in charge."

RESIGNATION.

SANTA FE, N. M., August 2.—Stephen G. Elkins, member of the republican national committee, has resigned the presidency of the First National bank of this city, which he has held thirteen years, in order to give more time to the duties of the campaign.

HE ACCEPTS.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The democratic state and city committees have received definite acceptance from Gen. F. A. Collins of the position of chairman of the state committee.

### RAILROAD NOTES.

PRESIDENT HARRIS AT ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 2.—President Harris of the Northern Pacific arrived to day, and has been all day in consultation with the heads of the departments. To a reporter of the associated press to-night he said negotiations were pending for the lease of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's lines, and that definite action would probably be taken in the matter soon after his return to New York. When asked what was the scope and life of the proposed lease, he replied: "All that I can say is that it is a permanent lease or contract, and it is like that term better. I will also add one word more: Everything that belongs to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will be under the control and management of the Northern Pacific. That is enough, and all that I care to make public at this time. When the affairs are consummated or ready to be put in operation we may not withhold them from public attention, but until they are in a mature condition it would be unwise and unsafe to speak of them."

### ENGLAND.

MARK LANE REVIEW.

LONDON, August 2.—The *Mark Lane Review*, in its weekly review of the corn trade, says: "The change in the weather brought brilliant summer days, and the work of harvest is rapidly proceeding. In the foreign trade nothing is doing. The fine coast trade is growing weaker, and there are no sales. Monday next being regular bank holiday no markets are open in London or Liverpool."

SACRED GROUND PURCHASED.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—On appeal from Jews of Jerusalem the sultan has admitted the sale of a part of the mount of olives, which contains the graves of the prophets. The purchasers were Russian priests. The burial places of the prophets has been secured to the Jews in perpetuity.

WILL REDUCE FORCES IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The government has resolved upon a larger reduction of the forces in Ireland.

GRANTED A PETITION.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Minister Lowell takes a furlough during August.

### IRELAND.

SUIT AGAINST PARNELL AND OTHERS.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.—The final action for libel, brought by Mr. Bolton, crown solicitor of Ireland, against Parnell and other proprietors of *Daily Irish*, for $5,000 damages, was begun to-

### GENERAL NEWS.

The "Times" Attack on the Union Pacific.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The *Times* continues its assault on the Union Pacific. It says: "Among those who were ready to serve the company by defeating the Thurman bill, and who did their utmost to that end, were Senator Hutchison, now on the senate bench; Teller, now secretary of the interior; Blaine, now candidate for president, and Butler, who is paraded before the public as the favorite candidate of the labor element. The last named had been the paid attorney of the Union Pacific, while serving as a member of congress, and was true to his clients. The person who had been directly elected to his place, early defined duty in the attorney general of the United States. He has shown a most obliging disposition toward the officers of the company, but has utterly neglected to perform his sworn duty, as a servant of the government, and thus far nobody has called him to account.

The *Times'* attack makes a light impression on the street. A reputable broker says the facts were all known and discounted long ago. At the offices of the Pacific roads the subject is treated as a part of the *Jews'* chronic nonsense.

Apaches on the War Path.

GALVESTON, Aug. 2.—The *News'* San Buron, Texas, special says: About fifty Apache Indians are camped on the ranch belonging to A. K. Orr, seven miles from this station and fifteen miles from Sierra Blanco. The Indians broke from their reservation at Fort Sinton, New Mexico, and are on the war path, stealing and killing horses. Serious trouble is apprehended, and last night Captain Hickberry and a company of state rangers left Murphyville for this place by special train over the Texas Pacific. It is probable that troops from Fort Davis will be ordered in pursuit.

A Cool Suicide.

DENVER, Aug. 2.—William Chittenden, a mining prospector, shot himself through the temple in a gulch near here this afternoon, and died instantly. He left a letter in which he says: "The world is no longer desirous. I have lived it out. I die with my boots on, and am not afraid of what is before me, believing it nothing, and knowing everything is a fraud. If I have a friend let him see 'Chit' buried as he finds him; no coffin for me, put me in my old blankets and drop me out as opened."

Cattle Disease Abating.

CHICAGO August 2.—P. S. Shelby, general freight agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, telegraphs in to Omaha, that the infection among the Nebraska cattle, was the genuine Texas fever, but has nearly all or has been completely stamped out. No new cases have been reported during the past two days. Extra precautions have been taken to prevent cattle from coming in contact with infected yards and trains.

Colorado's Wheat Crop.

DENVER, Aug. 2.—Accurate statistics of the wheat crop of Colorado, now being threshed, show an increase of 5 per cent over any previous year, making the yield 2,100,000 bushels. Colorado will consume one and a-half millions and the "great American desert" will ship 600,000 bushels. In view of this fact, pooled rates have been made 35 cent rate on flour to the Missouri river.

American Political Alliance.

HARTFORD, Aug 2.—A call has issued directing the state councils of the American Political Alliance to send two delegates to the national convention, Chicago, Sept. 3-9. Mr. Stanard, stated that the national committee alliance met at Saratoga yesterday and decided to put a presidential ticket in the field; also nominations in congressional districts.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—It is said at the state department, that no request has been made, so far as known, for arbitration by the government of the United States in the Franco-Chinese trouble.

The coinage of the mints for July was $3,821,000, of which $3,336,000 was silver dollars.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The weekly bank statement shows as follows: Loans, decrease, $1,408,400; specie, decrease, $450 900; legal tenders, decrease, $656,200; banks now hold $50,171,900 in excess of legal requirements.

## PACIFIC COAST.

### CALIFORNIA.

Pacific Coast Failures.

Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency reports 26 failures in the Pacific coast states and territories for the week ending yesterday, as compared with 18 for the previous week, and 22 for the corresponding week of 1883.

Appointed Auditor.

[Special.]—E. W. Sabin, formerly of Portland, has been appointed auditor of the Oregon Improvement company, with his office in this city, and has removed here from San Luis Obispo, where he has been located for the past year.

Mrs. Cotton's Suit.

SANTA ROSA, Aug. 1.—Testimony in the suit of Mrs Cottonlive, Stanford, Huntington and Crocker closed to-day, on the eighty-third day of the trial. Argument was fixed for November 3. The Nevada bank was appointed custodian of the securities in litigation.

Chinatown at Bakersfield Destroyed.

BAKERSFIELD, Aug. 2.—Fire early this morning destroyed the greater part of Chinatown. The estimated loss is $75,000.

### UTAH.

Lynching Horse Thieves.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 2.—Seven more horse thieves have been lynched in western Montana, and their bodies were all taken to Bozeman to-day. Those at the mouth of Mussel Shell Bowles and Peltz are recognized among the number. They are supposed to belong to the Bowles and Peltz band, who have their headquarters in the Judith neighborhood. Some twenty of Granville Stuart's cowboys are out after another band, who have made for the woody mountains. They are fully prepared for any emergencies, and are also in pursuit of the horse thieves there will be another hanging "bee," as the settlers and stockmen are desperate over the loss of their horses. Three have been over 100 horses recovered within the last week.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

News Notes from Victoria.

VICTORIA, Aug. 2.—Sailed: Steamer Santa Cruz, for Portland, with coal. Arrived: Ship Eclipse, San Francisco. Sailed: Barque Coal.

Van Horne, vice president of the Canadian Pacific railroad, is expected Monday. It is supposed he will select a new Pacific terminus for its railway, and great excitement exists among land speculators in anticipation.

Charles Crocker and R Dunsmuir returned from Comox coal mines to-day.

The construction of the Island railway will be commenced next month. Seven thousand tons of rails have been shipped from England for the road. It is intimated that Crocker is more than pleased with the country.

Extensive brush fires are raging near town, and a large quantity of fencing and cordwood has been destroyed.

### FUNERAL OF ISAAC R. MOORES.

Saturday afternoon the funeral of the late Isaac R. Moores took place at Salem. A special car was attached to the regular morning train from Portland for the accommodation of those of Colonel Moores' friends in this city who desired to pay the last tribute to the dead. Services were held at the M. E. church, which was crowded, notwithstanding the heated condition of the atmosphere. The pall bearers were Hon. George H. Williams, Hon. R. P. Earhart, Hon. Edward Hirsch, Hon. Enos Mallory, Hon. John W. Crawford, John W. Jordan, John G. Wright and W. W. Skinner.

A feeling prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Thompson of the Presbyterian church. This was followed by a short address from Rev. W. S. Harrington, pastor of the M. E. church. Rev. P. S. Knight, an old personal friend of Colonel Moores, preached the funeral sermon, which was an elegant tribute to the deceased.

The cortege then formed, headed by officers of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. These were followed by firemen in uniform; Chemeketa Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., and visiting brethren; Protective Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W., and visiting brethren; the Portland delegation representing various orders. There were seventy carriages in line, and about 300 persons followed the remains to the cemetery on foot. At the grave the impressive services of the Odd Fellows was said, the grand master, Hon. J. J. Walton, officiating.

The visitors from Portland returned by special train in the evening. Those who attended were:

G. H. Williams, E. H. Stolte, T. B. Handley, W. S. Failing, G. M. Stroud, H. Friedman, E. L. Conner, L. Wood, J. C. Lemkin, C. A. Bullock, J. M. Bacon, C. W. Roby, H. Boyd, F. N. Shurtleff, G. i. Chance, A. Newsomb and wife, W. H. Grimes, R. W. Mitchell, R. Mallory, D. C. McKercher, J. W. Cook, E. L. Durham, C. E. Sitton, Orrin Taylor, J. D. Biles, J. Lin. W. C. Salmon, G. Wilson, J. W. Pratt and wife, W. S. White, C. K. Stevens, P. G. Abell, A. G. Walling, W. Braden, A. M. Gambell, J. W. Devine, P. Burdue, H. B. Lewis, A. Smith, M. Oswald, X. N. Steeves.

### PASSENGERS FOR PORTLAND.

The steamship State of California sailed from San Francisco for Portland yesterday at 10 A. M., with the following passengers:

| | |
|---|---|
| J L Moody | H Tawek |
| S D Remfield | M Mercuse |
| J C Baldwin | H S Simmons |
| H Heck | A H Levy |
| E P Marshall | J Wagner |
| A V Houseman | C b Rotmer and wife |
| W C Chambers and wife | Mrs D C Hall |
| Maggie Campbell | Miss Roach |
| Miss E Wolfhagan | Mrs D H M Fisk |
| Miss C C Wheeler | Miss Brown |
| L D Hodgeskey | G Jaeger |
| O E Moore | Margaret Bell |
| Miss H McCoy | Miss E Nelson |
| Mrs Walker | Mrs O B Scott |
| Key H L Harris | L Feldman |
| J T Morris | A Dunsalp |
| W B Harris | C H Daniels |
| F H Johnson | J Kohn |
| E Leach | O S Heath |
| W A Mowry | J Ball |
| C Trotter | J W Clark |
| F B Whitney | O P Burgee |
| C E Burnside | L Thomas |
| A D Moore | W H Hibson |
| G W Lovejoy | N Selig |
| S O Hastings | Miss Hexis |
| Miss F Davidson | G M Winn |
| H Frank | T Smith |
| Miss H M Winn & 2 children | J & Laughlin |
| J C Laughlin | F C Hutchinson |
| Mrs Holliday | Miss L Waldo |
| Miss M Terry | Mrs J D Wall |
| Miss A Wall | E W Wilke |
| G W Hugo | W F Morris |
| A J McCormick and wife | H Hendren |
| A B Hewing | Miss N Perot & 2 chdn |
| Mrs Shaw | Mrs B Blanchett |
| J L Metzger and wife | J Springer and wife |
| A Hoskins and wife | Miss Day |
| M Kin | Mrs T M Gardner |
| Abbott | H G Gordon and wife |
| T H Dayton | H J Turrell |
| Miss Wilson | Mrs M J Howell |
| W Hacker | H O Stark |
| Miss Young | D C Belshee |
| Wong Thog | |

The results prove of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is too well known to require the specious aid of any exaggerated or fictitious certificate. Witnesses of its marvelous cures are to-day living in every city and hamlet of the land. Write for names if you want home evidence.

## IN HONOR OF LIEUT. GREELY.

### The Relief Squadron Received at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

AFFECTING MEETING OF GREELY AND WIFE.

Secretary Chandler Congratulates the Survivors and Their Rescuers—The Arrangements for Future Movements—Etc.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 1.—A great number of invited guests, including many distinguished persons and the families of naval officers, were carried by the naval steam launch to the flag-ship Tennessee, on the quarter-deck of which the ceremonies of welcoming the Greely party of the Alliance, ended. At 4 o'clock the Alliance rounded Fort point, and came to anchor some distance astern of the Tennessee. The Thetis followed fifteen minutes later and anchored abreast of the Alliance. As the Thetis' anchors went overboard the yards on all ships in the harbor were manned, flags were run to the masts, and three rousing cheers given. Then the band struck up "Home Again," and among the assembled guests, few there were whose eyes were not bedimmed with tears. It was an exciting scene, and many sturdy and bronzed officers were seen brushing tears away with coat sleeves.

Ten minutes after the Thetis had anchored the Bear rounded the point, and soon came to anchor in the wake of the Thetis. Again the yards were manned, and again the gallant seamen gave three rousing cheers, which were repeated when the Alert steamed slowly around, and dropped anchor abreast of the fleet.

Secretary Chandler was standing on the quarter-deck to receive the commanding officers of the relief squadron, and within half an hour after coming to anchor these officers were standing on the quarter-deck of the flag-ship. It was remarked at this time by many that not a single tear had been shed in honor of the arrival of the most successful Arctic rescuing, and the quietness of the demonstration was much commented upon.

THE OFFICERS RECEIVED.

To avoid publicity as much as possible Secretary Chandler had arranged to receive the commanders of the relief ships in the private cabin. Lieutenant Colonel Lee escorted them to the presence of the secretary of the navy. As Commander Schley stepped into the cabin he was greeted by Secretary Chandler, who clasped his hand in passing on. Then over his shoulder, said, in a voice almost smothered with emotion, "I am glad to welcome you home."

Commander Coffin of the Alert was introduced, and in answer to a query of Secretary Chandler said: "I was never in better health in my life. It seems to have agreed with me."

Lieutenant Ramsay of the Bear was next ushered in, the Secretary's first comment being that nothing could be greater than the reception which he had received at the hands of the people of Portsmouth.

After a brief and informal conversation between Commander Schley and Secretary Chandler the former looked anxiously around the cabin and evidently his countenance became overspread with gloom. Observing General Greely, noticing the look of disappointment which had overspread the Commander's countenance, stepped forward, saying: "Your wife is on yonder steamer, Commander." With this Commander Schley reached the presence of his wife and daughter.

Half an hour was spent in conversation and general hand shaking, when the commanding officers of the relief ships returned to their vessels.

Many were the appeals made by all classes of people to Secretary Chandler to permit them to go on board the Thetis, to catch a glimpse of the Arctic hero Greely, but the requests were invariably refused.

MRS. GREELY GOES TO HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Greeley, wife of the explorer, had reached Portsmouth on an early train this afternoon, and at once went to the flagship Tennessee, reaching there about 12 o'clock. After the ceremonies had abated Mrs. Greely, with her children, left the Tennessee on board of the secretary's barge and conveyed to the Thetis, where her husband was. As the lady passed down the side of the vessel the band struck up with a stirring air, and showed no signs of emotion, other than biting her lips and tightly clinching her hands. Lieut. Greely had not been informed that his wife was expected on board the Thetis, and a few minutes before her arrival, in conversation with Commander Schley, he said he did not expect to see her to-day, as he could not leave the vessel for a time. When the barge was seen to leave the Tennessee, with Mrs. Greely and her two brothers sitting in the stern sheets, Commander Schley said to Lieut. Greely: "Your wife is on board the barge, Lieutenant, and will be with you in my cabin in a few moments." There he entertained Lieut. Greely in various matters until a particular signal was given by the boats to indicate that Mrs. Greeley was at the board and ready to meet her husband. The lady trembled very much; her breath came in gasps, and her whole frame was in a state of emotion. With faltering steps she walked to the cabin door, and just as the instant she entered Commander Schley left the room, leaving the long separated couple alone.

THE MEETING OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Lieutenant Greely was sitting with his back to the door, but when Commander Schley so abruptly left him, he turned, and at the same instant saw his wife's arms. With a loud cry that was more like a gleeful sob half smothered, Lieutenant Greely brushed from his chair with eyes gleaming with joy and right hand gladdened them. Mrs. Greely, tall, dark and stately, sprung forward to meet her husband, crying "Arthur, Arthur, dear!"

With Mrs. Greely there had been alone for twenty minutes, her brothers were called in, and cordially and heartily greeted their brother-in-law. It was noticeable on board the Thetis that scarcely a word was spoken when Mrs Greely entered the cabin where her husband was.

Late in the afternoon the invalid of Lieutenant Greely came from Newfoundland, and was taken on board the Tennessee. Shortly after she was in the secretary's barge and landed on board the Thetis. When the party of three Mr. and Mrs. Greely and the latter's brother were in the commander Schley's cabin, alternately crying and laughing and conversing. An instant before the lieutenant's sister entered the door Commander Schley stepped to the door, and, opening it, said: "Your mother is here." Mrs. Greely then entered and threw her arms around her son's neck, saying only, "My son, my son." Lieutenant Greely responded, "Mother, mother," but for the moment expression there was a war of tenderness. Commander Schley in his arms. The brothers and sisters, meeting, and, with the exception of Lieutenant Greely's stalwart son, Commander Schley entered the cabin and left the perfect of the conversation in the emotional character.

SECRETARY CHANDLER.

At or about 4 o'clock Secretary Chandler entered his barge, and was rowed to the Thetis. Secretary Chandler went at once to the cabin occupied by Lieutenant Greely, and upon meeting him, said: "Lieutenant, in the service of this great navy, I congratulate you, God bless you, and the secretary. You have come back to us almost from the grave. You have done a work that will live in history. You have rendered a service for which a nation will thank you. I am glad to welcome you home."

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Lieutenant Greely was sitting with his back to the door, but when Commander Schley so abruptly left him, he turned, and at the same instant saw his wife's arms. With a loud cry that was more like a gleeful sob half smothered, Lieutenant Greely brushed from his chair with eyes gleaming with joy and right hand gladdened them. Mrs. Greely, tall, dark and stately, sprung forward to meet her husband, crying "Arthur, Arthur, dear!"

With Mrs. Greely there had been alone for twenty minutes, her brothers were called in, and cordially and heartily greeted their brother-in-law. It was noticeable on board the Thetis that scarcely a word was spoken when Mrs Greely entered the cabin where her husband was.

Late in the afternoon the invalid of Lieutenant Greely came from Newfoundland, and was taken on board the Tennessee. Shortly after she was in the secretary's barge and landed on board the Thetis. When the party of three Mr. and Mrs. Greely and the latter's brother were in the commander Schley's cabin, alternately crying and laughing and conversing. An instant before the lieutenant's sister entered the door Commander Schley stepped to the door, and, opening it, said: "Your mother is here." Mrs. Greely then entered and threw her arms around her son's neck, saying only, "My son, my son." Lieutenant Greely responded, "Mother, mother," but for the moment expression there was a war of tenderness. Commander Schley in his arms. The brothers and sisters, meeting, and, with the exception of Lieutenant Greely's stalwart son, Commander Schley entered the cabin and left the perfect of the conversation in the emotional character.

SECRETARY CHANDLER.

At or about 4 o'clock Secretary Chandler entered his barge, and was rowed to the Thetis. Secretary Chandler went at once to the cabin occupied by Lieutenant Greely, and upon meeting him, said: "Lieutenant, in the service of this great navy, I congratulate you, God bless you, and the secretary. You have come back to us almost from the grave. You have done a work that will live in history. You have rendered a service for which a nation will thank you. I am glad to welcome you home."

Commander Coffin of the Alert was next introduced, and in answer to a query of Secretary Chandler said: "I was never in better health in my life. It seems to have agreed with me."

Lieutenant Ramsay of the Bear was next ushered in, the Secretary's first comment being that nothing could be greater than the reception which he had received at the hands of the people of Portsmouth.

After a brief and informal conversation between Commander Schley and Secretary Chandler the former looked anxiously around the cabin and evidently his countenance became overspread with gloom. Observing General Greely, noticing the look of disappointment which had overspread the Commander's countenance, stepped forward, saying: "Your wife is on yonder steamer, Commander." With this Commander Schley reached the presence of his wife and daughter.

Half an hour was spent in conversation and general hand shaking, when the commanding officers of the relief ships returned to their vessels.

Many were the appeals made by all classes of people to Secretary Chandler to permit them to go on board the Thetis, to catch a glimpse of the Arctic hero Greely, but the requests were invariably refused.

MRS. GREELY GOES TO HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Greeley, wife of the explorer, had reached Portsmouth on an early train this afternoon, and at once went to the flagship Tennessee, reaching there about 12 o'clock. After the ceremonies had abated Mrs. Greely, with her children, left the Tennessee on board of the secretary's barge and conveyed to the Thetis, where her husband was. As the lady passed down the side of the vessel the band struck up with a stirring air, and showed no signs of emotion, other than biting her lips and tightly clinching her hands. Lieut. Greely had not been informed that his wife was expected on board the Thetis, and a few minutes before her arrival, in conversation with Commander Schley, he said he did not expect to see her to-day, as he could not leave the vessel for a time. When the barge was seen to leave the Tennessee, with Mrs. Greely and her two brothers sitting in the stern sheets, Commander Schley said to Lieut. Greely: "Your wife is on board the barge, Lieutenant, and will be with you in my cabin in a few moments." There he entertained Lieut. Greely in various matters until a particular signal was given by the boats to indicate that Mrs. Greeley was at the board and ready to meet her husband. The lady trembled very much; her breath came in gasps, and her whole frame was in a state of emotion. With faltering steps she walked to the cabin door, and just as the instant she entered Commander Schley left the room, leaving the long separated couple alone.

### TRADE AND COMMERCE.

SATURDAY, Aug. 2.

The new month opened so nearly with the close of a week as to interfere somewhat with city collections. There are said to be only fair, and no more than the usual amount will be carried over. The country has lately responded more freely than had been expected, but cannot greatly improve until wheat can be sold. The marketing of wool is still slow and most of the money thus far received from the local movement has been on account of advances. The bulk of shipments passed out of growers' hands and a large proportion was sold by the consignee. Some interior merchants in accepting wool paid too much for the collection of their accounts because of allowing a fraction too much for the wool. As a rule the prices received by growers were better than had been expected. The dishonest season has closed and there is a large amount of capital invested up in fine that have a rapid fall of one pound of salmon. No doubt some time will be required to loose this capital, as the selling interests are coll communicative and it would be hard to get back the outlay. The season of 1881-84 has been one long to be remembered in Oregon and the northwest. Starting out with the certain prospect of poor cereal crops through all the valley and of large ones east of the mountains, so that the general average for wheat was full, with other crops short; with a grudgingly fallish wholesale trade and a lessened building movement; and with the latter end of a two years' "boom," the general outlook was not the best. A decided halt had to be called in more than one direction. The grain exports was too deep in the mire, by reason of the excessive charters, to escape as easily as the merchant. These stocks went steadily downward, reducing to cents the dollars invested. The whole year furnished a record of losers that would swamp any determined merchants, or a country with fewer natural advantages. While the road to recovery is a slow one to travel, it is a sure one, and planters can go on, even with low prices, will soon obtain relief. Within the fall months trade will certainly show a gratifying improvement, all uncertainties will have passed away, and we shall be able to look intelligently into the new year.

Overland rec pts [illegible] 50 cs [illegible], 100 bf bx candles, 10 cs tins of hams, 1 bbl baking powder, 2 bbls oakum, 2 bbls varnish, 105 railard oil.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 200 bbls flour, 200 ctls oats; 1 0k potatoes, 50 lbs hides, 32 cs eggs, 2 bxs butter, 1 bx fruit, 300 bbls flour. Also 140 ctls wheat, 120 bbls flour, 30,407 lbs wool, 4170 lbs hides from the eastern section.

FREIGHTS—The large Law 1 as arrived with a cargo of coal. Report says she has an outward grain charter. The market is very slow with owners holding beyond the views of shipshippers. The British barks queen of Carnbria from Valparaiso, and Ondjeedah from Mount vidoo, have been added to the fleet en route.

WHEAT—Depressed foreign advices have unfavorably affected all home markets and values are weaker with a square. Geelings probable. It is hard to account for the present depression. Eggities in part to the generally much below them of last year, British and continental crops are not as favorable and there is not likely to be as free shipments from Russia and India. The Australian farmer is not satisfied with present values and is not a free seller. On no other cereal than close money markets and a general distrust of the future or a fear of speculation can the situation be accounted. Locally there is yet nothing to report. Harvesting is busy in the coming week general, the outlook fully meeting the most sanguine expectations.

OATS—A receding market in a hard one to quote safely. Probably 42½c should now be named as the extreme, as rates than this cannot be relied upon and the general tendency is downward.

POTATOES—Offer age come mostly from men of small means, and do not appear among the daily receipts. Early can be had at 75@85c per bushel. The crop is a large, almost enormous one.

PRICES—A small trade prevailed and selling at Thursday's prices. Dealers worked off large quantities last week, and will carry only fair stocks into the fall.

PROVISIONS—Generally firm, with sales in many directions reported. Receipts of meats are light for the time being.

DRIED FRUIT—Values unchanging and quotations must soon be lowered.

CHICKENS—Quoted young 25 to 30c, old 14 to 20c. A healthy market has ruled for three days.

EGGS—Rather weak at 25c.

WOOL—The Eastern markets are generally unsettled at the east, due to excess of offerings and no inquiry to speak of. Buyers are not operating, manufacturers must soon take hold.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Columbia reached San Francisco at 7:30 A. M. and the State of California sailed at 10:40 A. M.

The British bark Law, 176 days from Hull, to Balfour, Guthrie & Co., arrived in Friday evening and left up at 10 A. M. As she draws 22 feet she will probably light 4 down river.

Sailed, in Tidewater.

Aug 2—Ger bk Ida, Hansen, Hamburg.

Aug 2—Am bk Ocean Spray, Nelson, Honolulu